CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

To Rent,

Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to
P. DAILEY, Market Square.
September 15. ‖93tf.‖

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery
ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

All of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Marseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Mantua and gauze do.
Horse Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Cloaket and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Feather Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Mock figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Silk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
do do do do do Florence,
Silk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Bowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce
Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

☞ The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices
JOHN McARN.
September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

☞NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber, at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of James Love Tuton, deceased, notice is therefore given to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said James L. Tuton, to present the same to the Administrator within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.
September 8, 1830. 92-4w.

Further Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the said Court, granted at the sitting of September Term, 1830, the Administrator will proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, the interest of the said J. L. Tuton in two Negroes, namely, Hannah aged about 24 years, and Glasgow, aged about 21 years, viz.—one-fourth the value of the said two slaves. A credit of six months will be given, bonds and sufficient security required, by
W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.

FAYETTEVILLE
Select Classical School.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Seminary took place on Friday, the 27th ulto., and resulted in the entire satisfaction of those present, as to the progress made by the Boys since they have been under MR STUART'S management. We have been attentive and interested observers of Mr. STUART'S mode of conducting this School, and take pleasure in saying, that the high expectations we had formed, have been fully realized.

The School will be opened for the ensuing year, on the first day of October next, and as the number of Scholars is intended to be quite limited, those who have heretofore patronized the School and intend to continue their patronage, will please give early notice to that effect; and it is also desirable, that those who intend to enter any new Scholars, should apply as soon as possible,
JOHN HUSKE,
C. P. MALLETT,
C. T. HAIGH,
ROB'T STRANGE, } *Committee.*
September 1, 1830. 91*tf.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Sarah Barret
vs.
William Bryant. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed at Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Lumberton on the fourth Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favour of the Plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.
From the Minutes,
ARCH'D McEACHIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

John Anders, Adm'r of
Ann Anders, and others,
vs.
Sam'l Anders & Roland
Sutton & wife Elizabeth. } PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES AND DIVISION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendants, Sam'l Anders and Roland Sutton and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for six weeks, that unless the Defendants appear on or before the first day of next Term and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.
From the Minutes.
Test. P. KELLY, Clerk.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.
HALL & JOHNSON.
May 20.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES* large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

The declaration of the British Parliament against James II. might be applied to the case of Charles X. of France:—"That King James II. having endeavored to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between the King and People, and by the advice of jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, hath *abdicated the government*, and the throne is thereby *vacant*."

A Prolific Family.—A friend has put into our hands an account of the family and descendants of John and Elizabeth Smith, who are themselves now living, at Huntington, Long Island. Children, 17; Grand Children, 97; Great Grand Children, 132—total, 246. Of this number, 40 have deceased—leaving a snug little family, now hale and hearty, of *two hundred and six persons!*

DUTIES OF JURORS.

The trial by jury is of great antiquity, and has been eulogized as affording an adequate protection against the oppressive exercise of arbitrary power towards any one, however uninfluential his position in life. Its most popular feature is, that it furnishes every man an opportunity of being judged by his equals, whose interests cannot be supposed to consist in doing him injustice. Whatever conflicting views, of which it is not our purpose here to treat, may be held respecting this mode of trial, compared with others, where applied to the settlement of questions of property, and of disputes between man and man, we believe that the number of those is small, who in this country, will question its superiority when applied to criminal matters. We are aware, that illustrious examples may be cited of eminent men, whom it has failed to protect, yet we firmly believe that it throws around the innocent a panoply, as impenetrable as the imperfection of human tribunals will admit of, while it gives no dangerous facility to the guilty, whereby to elude punishment. In the United States, and nearly all the states, it has been so highly appreciated, that in questions, civil as well as criminal, it has been adopted, and even been made an article of constitutional guaranty. There is scarcely a citizen of mature years, who has not been repeatedly called on to act as a juror, and in that capacity to perform a responsible part in passing on the life, the liberty, the reputation, or the property of his fellow man. A few suggestions, as to the manner in which these duties may be best performed, it is hoped, will neither be considered superfluous nor misplaced. We have already published, from the highest authority, rules which if observed, can scarcely fail to make the bench and the bar respected; but their fidelity however constant, cannot secure the equal and certain distribution of justice, if they be not supported by upright jurors. It is the high duty of the judges to instruct jurors in the Law;—of the advocate to lay the case of his client plainly before both the court and the jury;—and of the jury ultimately to settle all questions of disputed fact. In criminal cases, it is their right to pronounce on the law as well as the fact, and this privilege has been asserted in times when it was attempted to brow beat jurors, and the bench was seen arrayed by the side of the government for the oppression of the subject. We have never yet witnessed such dark days, and we trust that we never shall see the time when judicial independence shall be subservient to executive influence, or when political or popular favour shall be a consideration mingled with the exposition of the laws. We have had bright examples of judicial virtue and learning, and the lustre which a Washington, a Tilghman, and a Duncan shed upon the bench, are yet fresh in the recollection of every Pennsylvanian. May the memory of such men be cherished, and may their example be emulated!

1. Jurors should hold themselves indifferent between the parties, neither leaning with partiality for the one side, nor with prejudice against the other; they should not suffer popular clamour, nor out-of-door influence to affect their minds or conduct, but should remember that they ought to be an independent and impartial tribunal, seeking simply to adjust uprightly the matter submitted to them.

2. Jurors should listen attentively to all the evidence, each for himself, and not take it on trust afterwards, one from another, each feeling that he is answerable to his own conscience, for the *diligent* performance of his duty.

3. Jurors should give ear to the arguments addressed to them by counsel, who albeit they may be sometimes dull and tedious, not speaking to the point, neither imparting light nor giving instruction, yet are entitled to be listened to, as the representatives of the parties. And no man can be judged justly unheard, or if the jury jump at conclusions in the dark. No advice is necessary, where the counsel are learned and discreet.

4 Jurors should not allow disgust, ill will, or wearisomeness, induced by the conduct of counsel, to injure the client, for it is with the rights of the latter, not of the former, they are charged. And it is no part of their duty to visit the sins of the counsel on the client.

5. Jurors should listen with deference to the judge—in civil suits taking his instructions as their guide *in matters of law*, for to expound the law is his province; and in all cases treating his opinions with becoming respect, yet recollecting that they are the appropriate judges in *matters of fact*:—To forget this were to make the trial by jury an excrescence, and worse; for it were to delude by a mock display of the shadow, without the substance of justice.

6. Jurors, when they retire from the box to deliberate, should carefully consider ALL that has been heard, not giving an undue influence to the *last word*;—they should consult calmly, bearing in mind that every one is equally entitled to urge his opinions, to judge for himself, and is alike responsible for the verdict. While each should be steadfast in his adherence to what he believes to be right, he should not be insensible that *he may himself be mistaken*, and therefore, he should not close his ear to argument, nor his mind to conviction. Persuasion and fair reasoning may convince, but a self conceited and rude deportment will only tend to exclude what may in itself be just.

7. Jurors should keep the eye single, steadily fixed on doing justice, casting no lots which way they shall decide, yielding to no compromise for the sake of convenience, swayed neither by fear nor favour, nor looking to, nor apprehensive of consequences. "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*"

An observance of these rules will, we believe, lighten the performance of duties generally burdensome, and sometimes distressing, and at any event will leave in the mind the consolation which must always result from the honest and vigilant endeavor to perform to the best of our abilities our relative duties. The firmness, intelligence, and integrity of our jurors—the steady and satisfactory administration of justice, have won for them a well earned tribute of applause.

THE MISER OF LANDIS.

At Landis, parish of New Abbey, in the south of Scotland, on the 6th of July, as we learn from one of our late papers, "*Robert Ferries*, better known by the name of "the Master," a man of learning and for many years a public teacher, was seen tottering across his own threshhold, and though immediately supported by his own kind neighbours, sank from exhaustion to the cold ground, and expired, after a brief struggle, in the 76th year of his age"

Farries, though having such claims to respectability, was a miser in the fullest signification of the name. His abode was a wretched hovel, and his personal appearance on common occasions that of the most abject poverty. After a minute account of his dwelling, the writer thus paints its inhabitant.

Having described the miser's residence, we must next give a sketch of his history, habits, and general character. He was born in the parish of Urr, of poor but respectable parents, in the year 1754, evinced a taste for learning from his earliest days, fought his way to scholarship by teaching others, attended college one or two seasons, became a private tutor, acquitted himself very creditably while in that situation, and from merit alone was appointed parochial schoolmaster of Lochrutton more than half a century ago. From Lochrutton he was translated to the beautiful village of Newabbey, and acted in the same capacity under different clergymen, from Sept. 1792, till May 1806. From all we can learn, he was qualified, in addition to the more common branches of learning, to teach Latin, Greek, and French, correctly, had some knowledge of Italian, and was deeply, or at all events, extensively, read in history, general literature, and controversial divinity. But his peculiarities militated against his usefulness. In the detection of these, most children are proverbially quick; and when the urchins discovered that nothing propitiated him more than such trifles as pins, needles, or quills, they ceased to cherish that respect for his character which is deemed essential to the ends of teaching. For years he struggled against the stream, lost his authority more and more, and at last was so annoyed by a set of froward boys, that he quitted the noisy mansion, retired to a cottage on the farm of Landis, and betook himself to other methods of money-saving and meal-getting. This occurred in 1806; but to the last he retained the office of parish precentor, with a salary of £3 a year, officiated as an elder, taught a Sunday school, and kept the books of a bank for savings. For the long period of 38 years, he was never absent from the church but once; that was the last Sunday he lived, and though confined to the house by severe indisposition, he employed himself in learning a new tune. While resident in Newabbey, "the Master's" house, however poorly kept, afforded shelter to his father and step-mother—the matron, whose garments, after her decease, he cut up and made available in various ways, besides saving and covering thread-bare breeches. Though these individuals must have been more or less burdensome, and though the wages and fees of parochial teachers were alike inconsiderable forty years ago, he contrived to amass a sum little short of £1100,—a sum which he afterwards unfortunately lent on what he deemed competent security. But the friend he confided in became a bankrupt; a tremendous blow to the miser's hopes, which many persons predicted would drive him mad. But his sufferings were confined to his own breast, and with the remnant of his fortune he began the world anew. On removing to Landis, a beautiful spot, his step-mother went with him, and as long as she lived, managed to keep his cottage tolerably *rid* spread more comfort round the hearth, and applied a broom occasionally to the floor. At her death he learnt to do everything for himself, cooked, washed, and mended by turns; filled the old woman's bed with all sorts of lumber; carried home logs that seemed a fitter load for a horse than a man; and seemed to indicate, by his zeal in gathering sticks, his fears that the trees around Landis would sink into the earth or be swept into the sea before he had *tithed* them to the full bent of his inclination. Though a hermit when at home, he went much abroad for the double purpose of saving and society. In a number of families he was a welcome guest, and rendered himself acceptable in a variety of ways—taught little boys how to read; discussed the news and other topics with the farmers; gossipped with their wives, sons, and daughters; visited the sick, administered spiritual consolation, and attended funerals far and near. During his winter migrations, he carried a lantern, and after tea or supper received as one of his perquisites the fag end of a candle to light him home. But "the Master" could walk very well in the dark; and before he had proceeded many paces, he was so careful to extinguish and husband the taper, that among other items of "warld's gear," he had accumulated a whole chestful of *doups!* To one gentleman he performed the office of amanuensis, was received as an accredited parlour guest, and besides cast-off clothes, which enabled him to enact the dandy on Sundays, was treated to a supper and a glass of toddy as often as he chose to repeat his visits. After sermon, fifty-two times a year, he officiated as chaplain in two different families—in the one case after tea, and the other after supper. From Mr. Sproat of Landis, he received daily milk and broth, (potatoes he had always within himself) enjoyed divers other privileges, and in return, aided his friend in harvest, faring like others during the whole period. In this way his outgoings were limited to his rent and the halfpenny he dropped into the plate at church; and it is believed by one who knew him well, that he hardly spent in addition a *groat* a year. Among other things, he was a diligent collector of manure by the way side and other places. This species of industry enabled him to plant such a breadth of potatoes, that in addition to supplying his own wants, he sold every year a ton or more. The surplus he sold late in the season, when he was sure to obtain the highest price. On one occasion a female villager called on him with the view of purchasing 1 cwt. of potatoes. The cost, according to her reckoning, was 2s.; but our hero had learnt from the Dumfries papers that the price had advanced to 2s. 2d. A haggling battle of course ensued, and "the Master," at last, so far relented, that he credited the villager the odd twopence. The woman was honest and though she took a little credit, ultimately paid the odd money, and "the Master" again deviated so far from his usual habit, that he rewarded her punctuality by the magnificent present of three odd potatoes! At the risk of being thought dull and tedious, we must lengthen the last of these anecdotes:—On another occasion, Mr. Sproat tenant of Landis, borrowed his friend's gimlet, failed to return the article, forgot that he had it, and sent for the same little implement a second time. "My gimlet," said the Master, "I'll soon tell you about that," and turning to his day book, exclaimed, pettishly, "he borrowed it two years past in March, and never sent it back." With his shoemaker, whom he paid on the principle of barter, he was, if possible, still more particular. From the old nails he collected he manufactured *sparables* and other articles, and having visited his friend with a pair of shoes to be shod with iron, he waited till the operation could be properly completed Before setting out, he counted the sparables, but failed to do so on quitting his friend's shop. This oversight he discovered the moment he returned home, hurried back to the village, and insisted on knowing what had become of *the other three sparables!* On a late occasion, when he felt him elf unwell, he purchased a whole penny worth of Epsom salts. While returning home he met with a friend, who furnished him with a small parcel of senna, and counselled him to compound the two medicines.—Well saith Thompson, "a penny saved is a penny got," and "the Master" accordingly took the senna by itself, returned the salts, and got back his money.

We have already stated that Mr. Farries was a regular attendant at funerals. On these occasions he made a practice of *glauming* at the biggest pieces of bread, and fullest glasses of wine, and though a regular man in every thing else, was no enemy to a multiplicity of "services." This propensity occasionally led him into awkward scrapes. Not contented with *pouching* more than was seemly, he has been observed hiding a large piece of bread, by holding his hand under the table, and if called on to officiate when thus engaged, such dogs as happened to be near the spot, beset him, *gurred*, and bit his fingers. Scenes such as this occurred more than once in the house of mourning; and as nothing short of the power of a vice could induce him to relax his miser hold, a severe struggle ensued between a feeling of pain and a sense of duty—between *the besetting sin*, decency, and a regard to outward appearances.

During the last fortnight of his singular life, the deceased was unable to retire to a bed—as difficult of access as the walls of Troy—reclined night and day on the piles of firewood with which his house was filled, and only saw a doctor once. When advised to make his will, he grudged the expense, but at last yielded to the influence of a much valued and most respectable friend, and in devising his effects, evinced equal judgment and gratitude. But it was too late. As already stated, he breathed his last before the deed could be signed, and in place of rewarding those who were kind to him, his property, amounting to between 3 and £400, will be claimed by, and conceded to, very distant relations, to whom he never intended to bequeath a farthing.

American Silk.—The venerable Mr. Du-Ponceau, of Philadelphia, is silently conferring an important benefit on the country by his persevering efforts to give entire success to the domestic production of silk.—The friends of home industry will be much pleased to learn by the following extract from the U. S. Gazette of Philadelphia, the eminent success of this patriotic gentleman's *filature* for reeling silk. Mr. D'Homergue, who superintends the establishment, seems not to have limited his operations, to the reeling of raw silk from the cocoons, but has undertaken to weave a splendid flag of the United States, of the description of silk termed Florence. Mr. Du Ponceau, we understand, has already expended a large sum of money in the establishment of his filature, and has travelled through the Eastern States, to ascertain the condition of the mulberry culture. He has identified his name with the history of American silk, and has fulfilled the pledge which he gave to the Congress at its late session.

"We were invited yesterday to view the silk establishment in Pine street, under the direction of Mr. D'Homergue. In the rear of the house is the reeling department; this being one of the most difficult processes in the whole business, is especially worthy of notice. From the number of reels, we should suppose that a vast quantity of silk might be wound in a day; and heaps of cocoons show that the work is not closed.

"In the upper part of the dwelling, M D'Homergue had fitted up a neat light loom, in which he had placed the white warp for weaving a piece of silk resembling in some degree the Florence. We noticed that the warp had not been *throwsted*, owing to the want of a suitable machine—workmen who understand the business are to be found—yet such is the excellent quality of the American silk, that it had retained its smoothness notwithstanding the boiling which it had all sustained, and the dying process to which a part had been submitted.

"We learned from Mr. Du Ponceau, to whose liberality the country is indebted for the establishment, that he was particularly fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. Leduc and Landsberg, dyers, whose colors for silks have all the brilliancy and permanency of those of Italy and France.

"Mr. D'H. was weaving a large and splendid United States Flag, which when finished, will be a truly gratifying specimen of American manufacture. The smoothness and polish of its texture, and the brilliancy of its colors are unsurpassed by any silk imported; yet the whole of this, *ab ova*, to speak literally, from the egg, is American."—*U. S. Gaz.*

Progress of the Silk Culture.—An incident occurred in our office a day or two since which we wish all the people of the United States could have witnessed. It was the exhibition of a specimen of American silk. Mr. Rapp, the respectable head of the society at Economy, in Pennsylvania, paid us a visit, wearing a most beautiful black silk vest, and black silk handkerchief, the material of which was made, from the worm to the loom, by his society. In a conversation with him, he remarked, (what he had stated before in a letter to the Editor, published in a late number of the Farmer,) that they found no difficulty in any branch of the silk culture; that it was not more difficult than raising wheat, and much less laborious; and that he had little doubt that we should export silk in ten years. We feel assured, that no person who saw the vest and handkerchief, and heard Mr. Rapp's remarks upon the subject, could have harboured a doubt for another moment of the practicability of cultivating silk, as a staple in the United States. We shall, probably, shortly have a specimen of this silk in the office, and shall gratify our own feelings by exhibiting it to all who may find it convenient to call.
American Farmer.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, that Joshua Bates, Esq. of the House of Baring, Brothers, & Co. of London, has presented, through Col. T. H. Perkins, to the fund for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Encouragement to Fruiterers.—We understand that the person now renting the Farm late the property of Dr. Thornton, deceased, sold peaches in the Centre Market this week at 25 cents and 18¾ cents a piece! and other inferior kinds at 62½ cents a peck.
[The ordinary price of peaches in our market, is 12½ cents a peck.]—*Nat. Int.*

The Tuscaroras, a small tribe of Indians, near Lewiston, have formed a Temperance Society, which is fast reclaiming those of their number that were addicted to the use of the "fire-waters." The Onondagas always prohibited the use of liquor within the limits of their territory.
Albany Evening Journal.

Extensive Fraud.—We learn that a leading Clerk in one of our extensive auction houses, was yesterday committed to prison, on the charge of having purloined notes, the property of his employers, and converted them to his own use, to the amount of between nine and ten thousand dollars.
N. Y. Paper.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FOREIGN.

New York, Sept. 13.

FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Helen, Captain Cobb, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th, we have London dates to the 7th, and Paris to the 5th of August. We are indebted to Capt. C. for files of English papers containing the following intelligence:—

The affairs of France, though not completely settled are still it will be seen, in a fair way of being arranged upon a liberal and solid basis. The leading events since our last intelligence, are the formal abdication of the throne by Charles X.; his nomination of the Duke of Bordeaux as his successor under the name of Henry V., and acknowledgment of the Duke of Orleans as the present guardian of the realm; and finally his revocation of all the stipulations into which he had entered with the Provisional Government, and subsequent expulsion from the kingdom by his indignant subjects who were thus tampered with. It is rumored that the ex-monarch has fled to this country.

It is reported by the Havre, that on the 4th of August the ships Charles Carroll and Great Britain had been chartered to convey Charles X. beyond seas.

From the Moniteur of Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Paris, Aug. 3.—(Official.)—The following act, superscribed—"To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom," has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the Archives of the Chamber of Peers.

"*Rambouillet, Aug.* 2, 1830.

"*My Cousin*—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the Crown in favor of my grandson the Duke of Bordeaux.

"The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favour of his nephew.

"You will have, then, in your quality of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the Crown to be proclaimed. You will take besides all the measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the Government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many evils.

"You will communicate my intention to the Diplomatic Body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

"I charge Lieut. General Viscount de Foissac-Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you, the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family.

"We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequences of the change of the reign.

"I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments, with which I am your affectionate cousin,

CHARLES.
LOUIS-ANTOINE.

From the Constitutionnel of Aug. 4.

Paris, Aug. 3.—A document conceived in the following terms is spoken of:—

"The King, wishing to put an end to the troubles which exist in the capital, and a part of France, depending besides on the sincere attachment of his cousin, the Duke of Orleans, nominates him Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

"The King having thought fit to withdraw his Ordinances of the 25th of July, approves of the meeting of the Chambers, on the 3d of August, and is willing to hope that they will re-establish tranquility in France.

"The King will wait here for the return of the person who is commissioned to carry this declaration to Paris.

"If any attempt should be made against the life of the King or of his family, or against their liberty, he will defend himself to death.

"Done at Rambouillet, Aug. 1830.

CHARLES."

From the Journal du Commerce.

Intelligence from Rambouillet.—This morning Charles X., who is still at Rambouillet, sent to request that commissioners, nominated by the government, might be sent to accompany him in the journey he will have to make, in order to depart from France. These commissioners, who were immediately appointed, are Marshal Maison, the Duke de Coigny, Peers of France; M. Jacqueminot and De Schonen, Deputies; and Odillon Barrot, one of the Mayors of Paris. The Commissioners will set off to-day at seven o'clock in the evening.

It would appear that Charles X. will proceed towards Cherbourg, where there are two American vessels, in one of which he intends to embark, in order to proceed either to Italy or Spain. He has requested to proceed *via* l'Agle and Alencon: it is supposed, in order to avoid the route of Caen, where the effervescence is at its height.

We do not pretend to know the conditions to which the commissioners are authorized to consent; but it is asserted that Charles X. requires an annual allowance of 4,000,000 of francs, and the liberty of taking with him whomsoever he pleases. It is supposed, however, that the latter part of his demand will not be complied with, and that he will be suffered to take with him only a limited number of servants, well ascertained to be such.

He has demanded that 1,000,000 of Francs should be immediately placed at his disposal—this sum to be conveyed to him in gold. It would appear that the residue of the funds at his disposal were distributed to the troops yesterday.

All the Princes and Princesses are at present assembled at Rambouillet.

The resolution to leave France, so suddenly adopted, and when there was every reason to expect another determination, appears to have been produced by information of the insurrection of towns on the route to La Vandee, particularly Chartres and Du Mans. It is believed that the Princes, who had left Rambouillet, were forced precipitately to return. Lastly—and this circumstance it is which has, doubtless, destroyed all hope—4000 of the troops who had hitherto adhered deserted in the night of Sunday and Monday, throwing away their arms.

The following was received by a second express from Paris:—

Rambouillet, Aug. 3.

MONSEIGNEUR—It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission. The King has determined to depart with all his family. We shall bring you all the incidents and details of the journey with the greatest precision. May it terminate happily!

We follow the route to Cherbourg. All the troops are directed to march on Epernon. To-morrow morning it will be decided which shall definitively follow the King.

We are with respect and devotion, your Royal Highness' most humble and most obedient servants,

DE SCHONEN.
LE MARECHAL MAISON.
ODILLON BARROT.

The despatch which encloses the above official letter, says—

"It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of the armed force from Paris."

The Messager des Chambres of the 4th inst. says—"The news of the bad faith of Charles immediately excited the indignation of the Parisians. 6000 National Volunteers assembled in the Champs Elysees, to march to Rambouillet. All the hackney carriages of Paris, and all those that ply in the environs, have been put into requisition at the expense of the city, to convey them to Versailles. All the armed population will join them on the road, as well as 8,000 Normans, likewise well armed, who have just arrived within two leagues of Paris."

And again, a letter of the same date says—"The Messager shows that the King reserved for us a new *alerte*. However, Gen. Gerard has set out for Rambouillet with 20,000 men, and several pieces of cannon. We cannot hear of him until to-morrow. The population of Paris is again in arms, and the exasperation against the Bourbons is extreme. [The immediate cause of this movement was, that Charles the Tenth, after having abdicated the throne, had proposed some new conditions, which had roused the indignation of the commissioners appointed to treat with him. It was also reported, that he had concealed Prince Polignac, and had refused to deliver up the crown diamonds, which are of immense value.]

Business on Monday was partially resumed, and on Tuesday the Chambers were opened, when the Lieut. General of the Kingdom made the following speech:

Peers and Deputies,—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights,—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious danger.

In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

Their cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense,—the necessity imperative,—my duty sacred, I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colors which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty, which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing forever the power of that charter whose name invoked during the combat was also appealed to after the victory. (Applause.)

In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guarantied, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise, must receive the developements of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the jury to the crimes of the press, the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations, and above all, to that fourteenth article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted. (Fresh applauses.)

It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this session.

The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvelous promptness, after a resistance pure from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to Europe, that solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties and to bring back to people's minds that confidence, to the institutions that stability, which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and of the strength of the states.

Peers and Deputies, as soon as the Chambers shall be constituted, I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of His Majesty King Charles X. By the same act His Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August at eleven o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers, and I caused it to be inserted in the official part of the Moniteur.

This speech was received with enthusiasm, and the deputies adjourned to the following day.

The Gendarmes attempted to enforce at Havre the Decree of the King, by the seizure of the materials of the several Newspaper establishments, but were prevented by the populace. The doors of the offices were fastened inside, and the papers were issued from the windows, in despite of the armed force to prevent it. At one of them a blacksmith was brought by the Gendarmes with sledges to burst open the doors; but the populace carried him off, and thus the publications were not suspended for a day.

From Galignani's Messenger.

We have received from an eye-witness the following account of an interesting scene that took place on Saturday night at the Palais Royal:—The wife of a citizen had distinguished herself, during the whole of the bloody contest which took place in front of the palace, by a courage and prowess truly heroic. She never for an instant quitted the side of her husband, and being armed with a musket, loaded and fired with as much coolness and precision as a veteran soldier. She mainly contributed both by her personal aid and her example, to the capture of one cannon, and entered the guard-house at the head of the citizens, and fought hand to hand with the troops till they were finally expelled. Her grateful fellow citizens were desirous that she should be presented to the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, who at the first intimation, directed that she should be introduced.—She was accordingly conducted to the Palais Royal between nine and ten o'clock, where the Duke standing in a circle of the brave youths of the Polytechnic School, received her. Our informant, though serving at the time as sentinel in the apartment, could not hear the address of his Royal Highness to the Heroine, but at the conclusion the citizens on duty received orders to present arms to her on her passing, as if she had been a General Officer.

We hear that a conflict has taken place at Caen, in which the friends of the popular cause overcame the military force.

We learn from Poitiers that the people are unanimous in opposing the ordonnances. The citizens have barricaded the streets, fired upon the troops, deposed the authorities, and rendered impossible, by their attitude and measures, the march of troops towards La Vandee.

The tri-colored standard has been adopted at Lille, and the whole of the numerous garrison of that fortified town have joined the citizens.

As soon as an account of the events which have taken place at Paris reached Limoges, the workshops were closed, and more than 3,000 workmen assembled in the various quarters of the town, exclaiming, "Vive la Liberte! Vive la Charte!"

The Duke of Orleans had subscribed 100,000 francs for the relief of those who suffered during the three days of revolution in Paris.

Baron J. de Rothschild has enclosed to the municipal commission at Paris 15,000 francs, in aid of the subscription for the wounded, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late conflicts with the military in Paris.

Accounts had been received from almost all the chief cities of France, most of which were revolutionized in a peaceable manner.

From the Paris Moniteur, Aug. 5.

Yesterday accomplished the work which was begun on the 28th and 29th July. The transport of patriotism which led to Rambouillet nearly 60,000 men of the National Guard of Paris has been fruitful and powerful as was to be expected. At the news of this movement, the King quitted Rambouillet with his family, abandoning every thing, even his last hope. The national troops, which set out under the command of General Pajol, who was accompanied by General Excelmans, Colonel Jacqueminot, and M. George Lafayette, displayed, as in the great week which is just finished, an admirable enthusiasm. The expeditionary army encamped at Coignieres, wanted to set out this morning at three o'clock to go to Rambouillet, and even farther, and it was with great difficulty that General Pajol was able to prevent this march, which was now become useless. But the result of this movement has been immense—the flight of the King, his definitive abdication, the taking of all the diamonds of the Crown, the capitulation of the whole Royal Guard. Such are the fruits of this day, which closes the glorious revolution that a great nation has just effected. After the praises merited by the brave National Guard, which yesterday behaved in a manner worthy of itself, both by its enthusiasm and its discipline, we must do justice to the talent of General Pajol, and to the zeal and presence of mind of Colonel Jacqueminot and M. George Lafayette. Such troops were worthy of such chiefs.

At six o'clock General Pajol, and Col. Jacqueminot, entered Paris with the Crown diamonds, amidst cries of the "Charter for ever! the brave National Guard for ever!"

From the inquiries that have been made, it appears that the number of killed and wounded on the 27th and 28th July, was from 1600 to 1700. It is probable that it was more considerable, but we cannot have an account of the wounded who were taken to their own homes. We speak here only of the Hospitals.

Since yesterday, the greater part of the Foreign Ambassadors present at Paris have already given to the Duke of Orleans, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, the assurance of the most friendly feeling. The English Ambassador, it is said, was one of the first to do so. Not only the nation, but the English Cabinet are well aware of the true situation of things in France, and the certain result of the criminal acts of Ministers.

From the Messager des Chambers.

The news of the death of the King of Naples is confirmed. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand Charles Duke of Calabria, who is in his 21st year.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—August 7.

Cotton.—The import this week is 27,906, and the sales are 14,530 bags at an advance on the better qualities of Pernams of ¼ per lb., and at full prices for other descriptions, viz:—500 Sea Islands at 13¾d. to 19d.—50 stained do 8½d. to 12d.—4490 Boweds at 6½d. to 7 3-8d.—2680 Orleans at 6½d. to 8¾d.—3380 Alabamas, &c. at 6½d to 7¾d.—890 Pernams 8½d. to 9½d.—410 Bahia at 8 1-8d. to 8¾d 1310 Maranhams at 7⅞d. to 8¾d.—140 Demeraras at 7½d. to 9½d.—80 Surinams at 8d. to 9 1-8d.—230 common West Indias at 5½d.—20 Smyrnas at 7½d. to 7 5-8d.—120 Egyptians at 8⅞d.—and 170 Surats at 5¾d. to 5½d. per lb. There are no later advices from New York than those of 7th July, given in our last, which quoted the prices of Uplands at 9⅜ to 11½, and Premium of Exchange at 6 to 6¾. The latest accounts from England, received at New York, were dated Liverpool, 24th May.

Friday Evening, August 6.—Since Tuesday we have had few imports of Grain, and though the unsettled state of the weather has caused more business to be done, yet we cannot notice any improvement on Tuesday's prices.

The rapid rise of the average of Wheat, as exhibited by the annexed weekly return, renders it evident that the lowest scales of duty, as was anticipated, must shortly be reached!

The fine weather of the last few days has materially improved the appearance of the crops, and should it continue the harvest will be abundant.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Bolivar.—'Carthagena. Aug. 6—It is said that President Mosquera has sent a friendly letter to Bolivar, counselling him to leave the country, but it appears that *the man* will not go at any rate. He still has a desire to exercise the command. Three frigates have offered to take him to any part of the world; and a great many days have passed since he pledged himself in his message."

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN.

The Indians.—Information from Franklin, which may be relied on, gives assurances that there is every prospect of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chickasaw Nation, a delegation from which has been at Franklin since the 20th ult. On Friday evening last the President left them, having confided the negotiation and arrangement of the treaty to the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee. The President, we understand, will depart for Washington this week. Before leaving Franklin, he was informed through the Agent, that his Chickasaw friends desired to see and bid him farewell previous to his departure. In half an hour after, he met them at the Masonic Hall, where, being surrounded by the Chiefs, a most interesting interview took place amidst a crowd of persons who were present to witness it.

The President, with the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee having arrived, took their position within the centre of a square occupied by the Chiefs. Having shaken hands with him, one of them handed a paper to Major Eaton, which they requested him to read to their great father: It was as follows.

FRANKLIN, TEN. AUGUST 27, 1830.

To our Great Father the President.

Your red children, the Chiefs and head men of the Chickasaws, have had under consideration the talk of our Father, and also the talk delivered to us by the commissioners, Major Eaton and General Coffee.

The subject submitted for our consideration is to us of great importance. On the decision we this day make and declare to you and the world depends our fate as a nation and as a people.

Father, you say that you have travelled a long way to talk to your red children. We have listened and your words have sunk deep into our hearts. As you are about to set out for Washington City—before we shake our Father's hand perhaps with many of us for the last time—we have requested this meeting, to tell you, that after sleeping upon the talk you sent us, and the talk delivered to us by our brothers, Major Eaton and Gen Coffee, we are now ready to enter into a treaty based upon the principles communicated to us by Major Eaton and General Coffee.

Your friends and Brothers.

(*Signed* &c.)

The President promptly replied;—he told them of the great pleasure and satisfaction he had enjoyed in seeing them. Some of them had been long known to him, and he assured them that their long continued friendship had not been, and would not be, interrupted. He was about, he said, to separate from them to return to his public duties at Washington, and might meet them no more; but his earnest hope was, that the Great Spirit above would take care of, bless, and preserve them. He then rose and bade them an affectionate farewell. One of the principal Chiefs rushed forward, and grasping him with both hands exclaimed, "God bless you, my great Father," and overcome by his feelings turned away.—The President and Chiefs were much affected, and the whole house manifested a sensible and lively emotion at the interesting interview, and separation of this distinguished man from our red brothers.—It was indeed a scene of the deepest interest, to see these hoary chiefs—untutored sons of the forest—about to separate from a man so long known to them, and by them so much beloved;—under circumstances, too, which brought to their minds, that they were about to leave the land of their youth, where the bones of their fathers reposed. The conflicting emotions, brought upon them by their attachment to home, and a recollection on the other hand, that under the laws of the whiteman they could not be contented and happy, were clearly visible, and did not fail to inspire a generous sensibility in every bosom. These incidents, however, prove, that nothing of compulsion, or even resembling it, has been on this occasion, resorted to. The result has been a voluntary determination, by the Indians, under existing circumstances, to remove, because they find it impossible to live under the laws of the State which claims jurisdiction over them.

TALK OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Through the Secretary of War and General Coffee, to the Chickasaw Delegation, at Franklin, Tenn. on the 23d August, 1830.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS:—Your Great Father is rejoiced once again to meet, and shake you by the hand; and to have it in his power to assure you of his continued friendship and good will. He can cherish none but the best feelings for his red children, many of whom, during our late war, fought with him in defence of our country.

By a communication from your elder brethren and neighbors, the Choctaws, during the last winter, your Great Father learned that in consequence of the laws of Mississippi being extended over them, they were in great alarm, and of their own free will, and without any application from him, they asked to leave their country and retire across the Mississippi river. The treaty sent by them to him, was laid before the Senate of the United States, and they refused to approve it. Solicitous to avoid every act the tendency of which might be to deceive or impose upon his red children, he laid the treaty, which was presented to him, before the Senate, with the protest which had been forwarded against it by the opposite party of the Choctaw nation, that all the circumstances might be fully known;—it was rejected. Of these things, their confidential Agent, Maj. Haly, was advised, and he was requested to make them known to the Choctaws. Understanding from him that they were desirous to see and converse with their Great Father on this important subject, he agreed, in accordance with that desire, to meet them at this place. With regret he now learns they have declined their engagement.

By an act of Congress it was placed in his power to extend justice to the Indians—to pay the expenses of their removal—to support them for twelve months, and to give them a grant for lands which should endure "as long as the grass grows or water runs." A determination was taken immediately to advise his red children of the means which were thus placed at his disposal to render them happy and preserve them as nations. It was for this, that he asked his Chickasaw and other friends to meet him here. You have come, and your Great Father rejoices to tell you, through his commissioners, the truth, and point you to a course which cannot fail to make you a happy and prosperous people. Hear and deliberate well on what he shall say, and under the exercise of your own reason and matured judgment, determine what may appear to you best to be done for the benefit of yourselves and your children.

Brothers:—You have long dwelt upon the soil you occupy, and in early times before the white man kindled his fires too near to yours, and by settling around, narrowed down the limits of the chase, you were, though uninstructed, yet a happy people. Now your white brothers are around you. States have been erected within your ancient limits, which claim a right to govern and control your people as they do their own citizens, and to make them answerable to their civil and criminal codes. Your Great Father has not the authority to prevent this state of things; and he now asks if you are prepared and ready to submit yourselves to the laws of Mississippi, make a surrender of your ancient laws and customs, and peaceably and quietly live under those of the white man?

Brothers, listen:—The laws to which you must be subjected, are not oppressive, for they are those to which your white brothers conform, and are happy. Under them, you will not be permitted to seek private revenge, but in all cases where wrong may be done, you are through them to seek redress. No taxes upon your property or yourselves, except such as may be imposed upon a white brother, will be assessed against you. The courts will be open for the redress of wrongs; and bad men will be made answerable for whatever crimes or misdemeanors may be committed by any of your people, or our own.

Brothers, listen:—To these laws, where you are you must submit;—there is no preventive—no other alternative. Your great Father cannot, nor can Congress, prevent it. The States only can. What then? Do you believe that you can live under those laws? That you can surrender all your ancient habits, and the forms by which you have been so long controlled? If so, your great Father has nothing to say or to advise. He has only to express a hope, that you may find happiness in the determination you shall make, whatever it may be. His earnest desire is, that you may be perpetuated and preserved as a nation; and this he believes can only be done and secured by your consent to remove to a country beyond the Mississippi, which, for the happiness of our red friends was laid out by the Government a long time since, and to which it was expected ere this they would have gone. Where you are, it is not possible that you can live contented and happy. Besides the laws of Mississippi which must operate upon you, and which your great Father cannot prevent, white men continually intruding are with difficulty kept off your lands, & difficulties continue to increase around you.

Brothers:—The law of Congress usually called the "Intercourse Act" has been resorted to, to afford relief, but in many instances has failed of success. Our white population has so extended around in every direction, that difficulties and troubles are to be expected. Cannot this state of things be prevented? Your firm determination can only do it.

Brothers, listen:—There is no unkindness in the offers made to you. No intention or wish is there to force you from your lands, but rather to intimate to you what is for your own interest. The attachment you feel for the soil which covers the bones of your ancestors is well known. Our forefathers felt the same feelings when a long time ago to obtain happiness, they left their lands beyond the great waters, and sought a new and quiet home in distant and unexplored regions. If they had not done so, where would have been their children and the prosperity they now enjoy? The old world would scarcely have afforded support for a people, who by the change their fathers made, have become prosperous and happy. In future time, so will it be with your children. Old men! Arouse to energy and lead your children to a land of promise and of peace before the Great Spirit shall call you to die. Young Chiefs! Forget the prejudices you feel for the soil of your birth, and go to a land where you can preserve your people as a nation. Peace invites you there—annoyance will be left behind—within your limits no State or Territorial authority will be permitted. Intruders, traders, and above all, ardent spirits, so destructive to health and morals, will be kept from among you, only as the laws and ordinances of your nation may sanction their admission. And that the weak may not be assailed by their stronger and more powerful neighbors, care shall be taken and stipulations made that the United States, by arms if necessary, will preserve and maintain peace among the tribes, and guard them from the assaults of enemies of every kind, whether white or red.

Brothers, listen: These things are for your serious consideration, and it behoves you well to think of them. The present is the time you are asked to do so. Reject the opportunity which is now offered to obtain comfortable homes, and the time may soon pass away, when such advantages as are now within your reach, may not again be presented. If from the course you now pursue, this shall be the case, then call not upon your Great Father hereafter to relieve you of your troubles, but make up your minds conclusively to remain upon the lands you occupy, and be subject to the laws of the State where you now reside to the same extent that her own citizens are. In a few years by becoming amalgamated with the whites, your national character will be lost, and then like other tribes who have gone before you, you must disappear and be forgotten.

Brothers:—If you are disposed to remove, say so, and state the terms you may consider just and equitable. Your Great Father is ready and has instructed his commissioners to admit such as shall be considered liberal, to the extent that he can calculate the Senate of the United States will sanction.—Terms of any other character it would be useless for you to insist upon, as without their consent and approval no arrangement to be made could prove effectual. Should you determine to remain where you are, candidly say so, and let us be done with the subject, no more to be talked of again. But if disposed to consult your true interest and to remove, then present the terms on which you are willing to do so, to my friends, the Secretary of War and Gen. John Coffee, who are authorized to confer with you, and who in the arrangements to be made, will act candidly, fairly and liberally towards you.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Choctaws.—We understand from good authority that the President of the United States, at the request of the Indians, has appointed the 13th day of September to open a negotiation with the Choctaw nation at *Dancing Rabbit Creek* near the agency. General Coffee and his Excellency Gov. Carroll, we understand have been appointed Commissioners on the part of the United States. The Secretary of War, it is also said, will be present on the occasion to assist in forming a treaty. We are glad to hear this, as he must be better informed of the views and policy of the Executive, than any other individual, however well qualified & capable, could be.

The President.—A note to the Editors, from Knoxville, in Tennessee, states that the President of the United States arrived at that place, on his way to the Seat of Government, at 5 o'clock on the 8th instant.

National Intelligencer.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

A CARD.

I observe, in your paper of last evening, as extracted from Poulson's Philadelphia American, a letter of mine to the Governor of Georgia, of June 4th, 1830, and the Governor's answer of the 19th of that month. I wish it to be understood, that the publication of these letters has not proceeded, either directly or indirectly, from me; although I have certainly no cause to regret it, on my own account. My letter to the Governor is in accordance with the professional courtesy, which prevails in Virginia and Maryland, of giving notice, even to a private gentleman, of a contemplated suit, before proceeding against him. It is always intended as a mark of respect, and in this quarter of the Union, is always so received by the gentleman addressed. I thought it still more incumbent riously due to the Governor of the State of Georgia. The other motives of my letter are apparent upon its face, and are cheerfully submitted to the construction of the public.

There is only one passage of my own letter which to the general reader, can require a word of explanation. My suggestion to the Governor is not that nation. My suggestion to the Governor, *shall myself, the Indians and the Governor, shall unite in a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court*. It is simply, that "the decision may be expedited, by making a case by consent if that course should [illegible] views of the State of Georgia."—The State of Maryland has done this, on the occasion of her law to tax the Branch Bank of the United States established at Baltimore—McCulloh vs. State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton 316; and, again, on the occasion of another State law, requiring the importers and vendors of foreign goods to take out a license from the State—Brown vs. the State of Maryland, 12 Wheaton, 419—in the last case is made up in the form of pleadings, not requiring a statement of facts. But in both cases, the Attorney General of the State, it is understood, co-operated in the measure, and under the instruction of the State authorities, gave facility and despatch to

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1830.

ELECTION RETURN.

Washington.—Samuel Davenport, S.; Uriah W. Swanner and James A. Chesson, C.

The above completes the list of members of the next Legislature. Of the Senators, 25 out of 64 will be new members, and of the Commoners, 56 out of 135.

The reader will find much interesting foreign news on the preceding page.

Early Frost.—It is said that Frost was seen in this place on Sunday and Monday mornings last. A gentleman from Salisbury states that it was noticed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday mornings, on the road between Salisbury and this place. And another gentleman from Richmond county informs us that it was also seen at his house.

A new Counterfeit.—We have before us a Counterfeit $5 draft of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this town, so well executed as to have passed at one of the Banks without detection. On a particular examination, however, its spurious character is very apparent. The name of the Payee in the body of the note, and the signature of the President, are considerably blotted; and the names of the Cashier and Payee, together with the rest of the filling up, are executed in a cramped hand writing, unlike the genuine notes. The paper is good. We understand that three other similar counterfeits have been detected at the Branch Bank within a few days.

The Cotton Crop.—It is now pretty well ascertained that the present year's crop of cotton will be considerably short of an average one, perhaps to the amount of between one and two hundred thousand bales, in the whole country. This is an important circumstance, which will have its effect upon the price of the article, as soon as the dealers in Europe assure themselves of the fact. We are decidedly of opinion, that it will raise the price of North Carolina cotton in our market to at least 15 cents, before the season is over. This opinion is founded upon the facts, that the supply in Europe has been rapidly diminishing each year since January 1827; and that the sales have been very heavy, and at improved prices, during the last few months. On the 1st of January 1827, the stock in England was 448,710 bales.

1st January 1828,	342,360	"
1st January 1829,	295,470	"
1st January 1830,	203,250	"

It will be perceived that there was a reduction, during the above three years, of more than one half of the stock in England. What the present stock may be, we have no means of knowing; but as nearly as we can ascertain, the sales at Liverpool alone, from Jan. 1st to August 7th, 1830, have been about 450,000 bales, a quantity unprecedented, we apprehend, for the same length of time.—There has been a gradual improvement in prices during that time, and that without the knowledge of the partial failure of the growing crop. Nothing could have caused this rise but the belief that the consumption had so increased as to assure the consumers that the stock of the last crop will be still further short on the 1st of January next.

In addition to the statements in another column, as to the deficiency of the present crop, we understand that in most of the cotton growing counties west of this, the loss by the drought has been very great. One gentleman in Rowan who expected to make 100 bales, will now be glad to get 20.

From 30 to 40 bales of new cotton had been received at New York on the 13th inst. which was held at 14 cents.

Steam Boat Accident.—The boiler of the steam boat United States, Captain Beecher, burst on the 11th inst. and killed and drowned 8 persons, besides scalding a number of others. She had got a few miles from New York, on her way to New Haven.

A noble Beet.—Our attention was invited yesterday morning to a Beet, raised in Greene county, by Titus Carr, of uncommon dimensions; it measured 23 inches in circumference, 17 inches in length, and weighed 7lbs. trimmed. Beat this.—*Newbern Spectator.*

[Yes, Mr. Spectator, we can beat you all hollow. A gentleman in this town, obtained from his garden this season, a Beet weighing 11¾ lbs., and a number of others not much inferior in size. Beat this!] ED. OBS.

Anti-Masonic.—A Convention of Anti-Masons is now sitting in Philadelphia, composed of upwards of a hundred Delegates from the Northern and Eastern States. They have resolved to have an Anti-Masonic Candidate for President and Vice President of the U. States, but have not yet nominated them.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks (formerly of this State) has resigned the rectorship of St. James's church, Philadelphia, and has accepted a Professorship in Washington College, Hartford, Conn.

☞ If the Editor of the Oxford Examiner will turn to his first paragraph about a 'U. S. Senator,' he will find that nothing is there said about a *rumor* that Mr. Iredell *intended* to decline; it is merely said, 'Should Mr. Iredell decline a re-election,' &c. Knowing nothing of such a rumor, we certainly thought the paragraph of the Examiner 'indelicate and unjust.' But as there *was* such a rumor, (and upon good authority, too, as its confirmation shews,) the Examiner was not so 'unjust and indelicate' as we thought it. We will endeavor to profit by its advice.

Mr. JOHN M. SMITH has come out in the Bardstown Herald, with a denial that he is pledged to vote for a Jackson Senator. This is the *third* of the pledged men who has come out with a denial.

We have the painful duty of announcing the death of the Right Reverend JOHN HENRY HOBART, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this State. He died on last Sunday morning, at Auburn, which place he was visiting in the tour of his diocess. He was in the 55th year of his age, and for more than 18 years had discharged with honor and fidelity the important duties of the Episcopal office.

N. Y. Paper.

Superior Court.—The Fall Term of our Superior Court closed on Saturday last. A variety of important cases were disposed of. A number of gentlemen pugilists were introduced to his Honor Judge Strange, by means of Bills of Indictment, and had their differences settled to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Andrew W. Hines was tried and convicted of the crime of Horse Stealing. His youth and genteel appearance excited the sympathy of many of the spectators. When Judge Strange was about to pronounce the sentence of the law, he delivered to the prisoner an admonitory address, which for feeling eloquence, good sense and beauty of embellishment, we have rarely known equalled. This address had a visible effect upon the convict, as well as the audience.—*Oxford Examiner.*

Cotton Bagging.—This article is beginning to attract attention, and is coming rapidly into use, if we may judge by the following extract of a letter from our correspondent in New York, under date of the 4th instant.—We are glad of it, as it will consume no small amount of our staple article. Cotton Duck is also growing in popularity:

"I have not been able until this morning to hear from Providence, (R. I.) on the subject of the bagging made of cotton, but am now informed, that on account of the demand for it, I shall not be able to procure what you require for several weeks to come. This bagging is 1¼ yard to the pound, and 42 inches wide."

Its cost is now about the same with hemp bagging, but we doubt not it will be afforded cheaper, if it should come into general use.

Newbern Spectator.

Naval Agency in the Pacific.—We understand that Col. Philo White, of North Carolina, goes out to Valparaiso as United States Naval Agent for the Pacific station, he having been constituted sole Agent for those seas, under an arrangement of the Navy Department, by which the necessity of keeping up, as hitherto, *two* expensive agencies in that quarter, has been obviated. The new Agent will take passage in the ship Italy, chartered by government as a transport for stores. The vessel lies at the foot of Dover street, and will sail about the 25th.

N. Y. Courier.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

By the following letter, which may be relied on, and which comes from a highly respectable house, it appears the King of France was about embarking in one of the *New York packets*, and it was believed by many, for the U. States.

"*Havre, the 4th of August*, 1830.—We have only time to announce to you that Charles X. who is about to embark at Clerbourg, requires two American ships to transport him—no one yet knows whither. The Charles Carroll and Great Britain are engaged for this purpose. The former is ready to sail, and the latter will follow shortly. At noon the price will be agreed on."

Letters were received yesterday, says the Daily Advertiser, by the ship John Jay from Liverpool, stating that the New York ships Charles Carroll and Great Britain, were chartered to sail from Clerbourg to Naples, and that the King and family would embark to be landed at Naples.

N. Y. American.

From the Savannah Georgian.

The Sea Island Cotton Crop.—The predictions of experienced planters immediately after the August gale are fully verified—a second growth has taken place, the bolls have fallen off from the plants, and the crop now presents but a hopeless prospect to the growers, who previous to that time were so sanguine of a profitable reward for their labor. From all the information we can gain since the picking commenced, the injury being still progressive, it is expected that from Charleston to Darien the loss will be at least one half. Beyond Darien the calculation, based on private letters, the gale being less severe, is that it will equal one third. By the first of the ensuing month, however, we will be enabled to speak with more certainty.

The Upland Cotton Crop.—It is now very apparent that the crop of Upland Cotton of the present season will fall considerably short of that of last year, notwithstanding the very flattering prospects a short time since. This is owing to the excessive drought that has prevailed in the Southern States generally. The estimates are that it will be from a fifth to a third less, and some go as far as to say that only half crops will be made. A gentleman who was here last week, and had been through a great part of Alabama and Georgia, represents the Cotton as very much injured, and made much the same statement as will be found below. Orders received here for cotton bagging earlier in the season, have since been reduced, and in Augusta little more than half the usual quantity has been ordered by the planters. A merchant writing to his partner in this city from Macon on the 9th inst. says—

"The quantity of Cotton to be received in this place will not exceed 40,000 bales, and estimated by many at 35,000 bales, instead of 70,000 as was anticipated in the early part of this season. I have visited several of the neighboring counties, and found the crops much shorter than was expected, owing to the severe drought experienced for some time back."

Another letter from the same person of 11th inst. says—"We have had lately heavy rains, which will injure the crop very materially, particularly as regards quality."

Extract of a letter from Milledgeville, dated 11th Sept.—"We have spoken with several respectable men, who are not in the habit of joining in the annual hue and cry of short crops, we saw one farmer yesterday for whose opinion we have most deference—he has been travelling considerable of late, and he says there is ¼ more land planted than last year, but notwithstanding this there will be ¼ less cotton made if not ⅓ less. The Macon merchants calculated on 70 to 80,000 bags; I think they would now be glad to obtain 45,000 bags—the deficiency is alone attributed to the drought—it has been so great that two empty boats drawing 7 inches water were 9 days navigating 15 miles of the Ocmulgee. The late rains have only served to stain the Cotton on the red lands in this vicinity—it can grow no more and being so very forward and much open, the planters can tell nearly how much they can make."

The condition of the crops in Alabama, according to the statement of the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, is precisely the condition of the crops in Georgia, at least in all the upper parts of the State. From early in June, till within a few days past, they have been parching under an unprecedented drought. Only the early corn, has yielded a tolerable product—that which was late not having repaid the laborer. The growth of Cotton is unusually small, bearing bolls of corresponding size, which, where not picked out—from the smallness of the stock—have been materially injured by the late beating rains from the earth and stain. From which circumstances, and the concurring evidence of all farmers with whom we have conversed, we are satisfied that unless a second growth matures, contrary to expectation, there will not be a half crop of cotton made.

Southern Recorder.

A letter of 30th ult. from a merchant in Monroe county, Alabama, in the Mobile Register says—"On Saturday the 28th inst. I received from the plantation of Mr Simon P. Gray, near this place, six bales Cotton of the new Crop, weighing 400 lbs. each, the quality is very fair with the exception of the staple which is rather short, owing no doubt to the excessive drought. The overseer informs me, he will not make over two thirds of a crop. And as far as I can hear from this and the adjoining counties the crops will be very short. Not more than one half of what might have been reasonably expected, had there been a good season."

Letter from Th: Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon.

WASHINGTON, MAY 14, 1801.

Dear Sir: Your favors of April the 20th and 23d had been received, and the commission made out for Mr. Potts, before I received the letter of the 1st instant. I have still thought it better to forward the commission, in the hope that reconsideration, or the influence of yourself and friends, might induce an acceptance of it. Should it be otherwise, you must recommend some other good person, as I had rather be guided by your opinion than that of the person you refer me to. Perhaps Mr. Potts may be willing to stop the gap till you meet and repeal the law. If he does not, let me receive a recommendation from you as quickly as possible. And in all cases, when an office becomes vacant in your State, as the distance would occasion a great delay were you to wait to be regularly consulted, I shall be much obliged to you to recommend the best characters. There is nothing I am so anxious about as making the best possible appointments, and no case in which the best men are more liable to mislead us, by yielding to the solicitations of applicants. For this reason your own spontaneous recommendation would be desirable.—Now to answer your particulars, *seriatim.*

Levees are done away.

The first communication to the next Congress will be, like all subsequent ones, by message, to which no answer will be expected.

The diplomatic establishment in Europe will be reduced to three ministers.

The compensations to collectors depend on you, and not on me.

The army is undergoing a chaste reformation.

The navy will be reduced to the legal establishment by the last of this month.

Agencies in every department will be revised.

We shall push you to the uttermost in economising.

A very early recommendation had been given to the Post Master General to employ no printer, foreigner, or revolutionary tory in any of his offices.—This department is still untouched.

The arrival of Mr. Gallatin yesterday, completed the organization of our administration.

Accept assurances of my sincere esteem and high respect. TH: JEFFERSON.

The Richmond Celebration of the triumph of the People of Paris against the oppressions of the Government went off with great *eclat*. The Procession surpassed all expectation, and the whole scene reminded the beholders of the memorable time when LAFAYETTE was entertained by the City of Richmond. An eloquent Oration, suited to the occasion was delivered by Wyndham Robertson, Esq. A general illumination in the evening closed this burst of enthusiasm in the enlightened and hospitable metropolis of Virginia.—*Nat. Intel.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 15th inst. Mrs. MARY CORBERT. It is said she died for want of attention and the common necessaries of life, notwithstanding she had grown children, whom every proper feeling of humanity should have prompted to discharge their duty to their widowed mother.—[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 11th inst., Mr. RICHARD SINGLETARY, in the 77th year of his age. His death was awfully sudden, having fallen down in the yard, and died before his family could get him into the house. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought at the battle of Stono. For the last 25 years he has been an orderly member of the Baptist Church. He was an affectionate husband and parent.—[*Communicated.*

In Anson County, on the 5th inst., in consequence of injury received on the day previous by being thrown from his Sulkey, HUGH McKENZIE, Esq., in the 39th year of his age. Thus suddenly has a most worthy and useful citizen been cut off from his family and friends.

At the residence of her father, near Manchester, S. C., on the 14th inst. Mrs. MARY REBECCA M'DUFFIE, consort of the Hon. George M'Duffie, and daughter of Richard Singleton, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 25 a 11. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 55 a 60. Flour, $4 a 5,—Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 90 a $1. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 70 a 80. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.
Georgia,..... 2½ *a* 3. do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Salmon Strong, *vs* James Sampson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favor of the plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, at Office the third Monday of August, Anno Domini*, 1830 *and the 55th year of American Independence.*

[94-6w] THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

J. Campbell,

Is just receiving from N. York, a new supply of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

Which having been purchased on the best terms, are offered for sale at unusually low prices. The assortment consists in part of

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, plain and common Watches,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,

Diamond, pearl, jet, paste and common Breastpins and Finger Rings,

Ladies' fine gold & coral Necklaces, topaz set, filligre, jet and plain Ear Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, &c.

Silver tea and table Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives,

Silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, richly ornamented Tea Trays, Bread Baskets and waiters, a handsome assortment of brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,

Silver Spectacles, Thimbles, self pointed and plain Pencils, Tooth-picks, steel, gilt and ribbon Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Rogers's fine Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, Hemming's superior Needles,

Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, Backgammon Boards, coat and hair Brushes, Otto of Rose, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Balm of Columbia, Macassar and Bear's Oil, handsome Pocket Books, Walking Canes, &c.

Military Lace, Buttons and Stars, Swords, Sashes, Epauletts and Plumes, Pocket Pistols, silver gilt & Morocco mounted Dirks, percussion Caps, &c.

Musical Boxes, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Drums and Fifes, Violin Strings and Bows, Instruction Books, and Music for the Piano.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, strictly attended to.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1830. [94tf]

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

COLLECTION OF TOLLS.

WHEREAS the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a general annual meeting of the Stockholders, held in Fayetteville, July 19, proceeded to establish, in conformity to the provisions of the charter, the following Rates of Tolls upon commodities transported on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, of which public notice was at the time given. All persons whom it may concern, will therefore

☞TAKE NOTICE,

That from and after this date, agreeable to a Resolution of the President and Directors of said Company, the lower edge of Tillinghast's Landing, on Cape Fear River, at Campbellton, is fixed on as the point at which all Boats ascending and descending the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, shall pay the Tolls levied by the Ordinance aforesaid. The amount of Tolls estimated at the annexed Rates, will be required to be paid to the Agent and Collector of the Company by the master or owner, before the boat will be permitted to pass. And in order to facilitate the collection of the tolls, and prevent delay of the boat, it is required of the Skipper or owner of the boat, to keep a correct list of the freight taken on board, a true transcript of which must be delivered to the Agent and Collector at the point designated. On failure to comply with these requisitions, the boat will be subject to detention, and the expense of the examination will be a charge against the owner of the boat, to be collected with the tolls. The following section of the charter will be rigorously enforced against every boat attempting to pass without paying the tolls, to wit: "And if any vessel shall pass without paying the tolls, then the said Collectors respectively, may lawfully seize such boat or vessel, and sell the same at auction for ready money, after advertising the sale at least ten days; the money arising from which sale, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying the said tolls and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner; and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such tolls if the same is not paid by the sale aforesaid."

The following are the Rates of Tolls established by the Company, to wit:

RATES OF TOLL DOWN THE RIVER.

On each and every hhd. of Tobacco,	20	cts.
bale of Cotton,	10	
barrel of Flour,	3	
bushel of Wheat,	1	
bushel of Corn,	1	
barrel of Spirits,	5	
cask of Flaxseed,	7	

All other articles 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, to be established from the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825.

RATES OF TOLL UP THE RIVER.

On each and every bushel of Salt,	1	ct.
On each and every pipe or hhd. of Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Dry Goods, or other articles,	25	
On each and every ton of bar Iron,	20	
barrel of Merchandize,	5	
tierce of ditto,	10	
tierce of Lime,	5	

Dry Goods and other packages of Merchandize or articles not enumerated, 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, by the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825. By order of the Company,

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent.*

September 16, 1830. [94-6w]

Splendid Scheme.

Draws on the 25th instant,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 17.

66 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

20,000, 10,000, 5,000, & 8 of 1000.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

BRILLIANT LIST OF CASH.

1 Prize	of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	4,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	2,500	DOLLARS,
8 Prizes	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
6 do	of	500	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	400	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	300	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	200	DOLLARS,

150's, 100's, 50's, &c.

Whole Tickets $5—*Shares in proportion,*

For sale by the package or single Ticket, at the Lucky Office of

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

September 14.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Wednesday the 8th inst., an indented Apprentice to the tailoring business, named DAVID JAMES. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, but no expenses paid or thanks given. All persons are forewarned harboring, trading with, or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

THOS. FOSTER.

September 17, 1830. [94-3w]

Blanks for sale.

We find the following correspondence in the last Columbia Telescope:

To the Editor of the Telescope.

SIR—The enclosed letter from Judge Wm. Johnston you will see by the concluding paragraph, was sent to me for publication. The importance of the allegation, that there has been for six years a conspiracy to dissolve the union, (whether I believed the high authority from whence it comes or not,) leaves me no choice but to put the accuser to his proof, and the complying with his request will, it is thought, bring him out. The publication of my answer it will be perceived, was intended at the time it was written, to be at the discretion of Judge Johnston. The committee of invitations have thought it best that the two letters should be published together, and I see no impropriety in acquiescing.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Charleston, August 31, 1830.

MY DEAR TAYLOR—I have just received an invitation to your dinner of the 20th prox. Pray tell me, did it come from the committee or from some other quarter? If from the committee, I am sure not a man of them could have sent it otherwise than as a mark of attention—if from another quarter, you know me well enough to know that the jest is lost. But my object in either case is to inquire, whether if I attended the dinner, I could be heard with patience, while proving to the satisfaction of any man whose mind was in a state of thinking,

1st. That the protection of domestic manufactures was an avowed leading and necessary object of the constitution.

2d. That it was never lost sight of, but always relied upon as the capacity of the country to produce developed itself.

3. That the late attempts on a large scale grew out of a succession of such developements, and a state of things resulting from changes in the application of labor, which imperatively required of every wise government to adopt such a course of policy.

4. That Carolina has not only not been injured but really benefitted to many thousands by the Tariff.

5. That no state in the union is more deeply interested in maintaining the principles of the Tariff.

6. That nullification is folly, and the peaceable course projected under it, all a silly and wicked delusion.

7. That it grows out of a deliberate conspiracy against the union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last six years, though very few are in the secret.

8. That a Convention is the grand end and aim and agent of that conspiracy.

My friend, you have much at stake, and you are not the man whom I would think to frighten or wish to deceive. Before Almighty God, I declare to you that I believe all the above propositions to be true; and you have my permission, nay, request, to publish this with my name to it, for I am in earnest.

Yours affectionately,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Rice Creek, Sept. 11, 1830.

MY DEAR JUDGE—I was not at the meeting which selected the invited guests. The other gentlemen of the committee and whose names are on the invitation and unassisted from any other quarter as they direct me to assure you, made this selection, and further that the names of yourself, of Judge Lee, Judge Richardson and of many others known and supposed to be anti-conventionists, were selected in the spirit of fairness and with a view of eliciting a full, free and candid discussion of the great question now before the public.

If I had been present, I should have excluded yours and Judge Lee's, not on account of any personal disrespect; but because I deem it utterly incompatible with my notions of propriety, for the members of the federal judiciary to come and mix in the common fight, in the discussion of subjects which may, and in all probability will, come before them for adjudication; and the more especially as in the very subject now to be discussed, some of the great politicians refer us to the Supreme Court for redress against the usurpations of the general government. But if you will come, I, as one of the members of the "conspiracy" you undertake to prove has existed for six years, *whether we are in the secret or not*, do promise in their behalf to give you a full hearing on your eight points, and if not as patiently as judges usually hear the pleadings against their culprits, at least more patiently than a federal judge heard the defence of *poor Fries*, or the defences of the victims under the sedition law—and as we have "*much at stake*," we shall bestow breathless attention in a case where a judge becomes the accuser, witness and advocate against us. Your compliment to me, that I am not one who you would think to frighten, assures you that I shall not runaway from your philippics, and I can promise the same for my compeers.

I am left no alternative but to do as you requested, publish your letter, for in making the necessary inquiries of the committee, it became proper to shew it to them, and we all judge that it would be an evidence of guilt and an act of cowardice to suppress your eight points;—we hold you bound for the *proof*, aye, the proof most learned judge. We shall not be satisfied, nor will the public, that you should leave your eight points with clues not yet unwound, of the denunciators of the south in John Adams's reign of terror. Why did you not come out with your eight points at the late election for Intendant in your City? I have seen the address of the friends of the successful candidate for Intendant—there is nothing so serious and weighty as your eight points in that address—I say so serious and weighty, if you can establish them, but light as chaff if resting only on assertion.

I am out of public life and never wish to be in it again—but I sincerely wish my country may go on in the pursuit of that great desideratum, a tribunal (other than that on which you sit) which shall have power and weight enough to prove *an obsta principiis to the usurpations of the general government, in despite of the constitution and in despite of the rights of the states.* And in Mr. Jefferson's words, I say, "I would separate from our companions when the sole alternatives left are, the dissolution of the union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of power; between these two evils, when we must make a choice, there can be no hesitation."

If this is conspiracy, make the most of it.

I am yours,

JOHN TAYLOR.

P. S. You have my permission, nay, request, to publish this.

We are informed, that about $230,000 of Georgia Gold, has been received in this city, during the last nine months.

Augusta Courier.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MODESTY PREFERRED TO BEAUTY.

Beauty void of loveliness
Imparts no true delight;
But modesty and innocence
Are pleasing to the sight.

Sure virtue's charms do far outshine
The rose that tints the cheek;
Then who would not a rose decline
And after virtue seek?

A modest, unassuming youth,
Endow'd with every grace,
Exceeds a thousand times in truth,
A fair and rosy face.

A temper sweet, with carriage mild
Does beauty far exceed;
Then Beauty! you must stay behind,
Let Modesty precede.

THE KNIGHT WITH A SNOWY PLUME.

There came from the wars on a jet black steed,
A Knight with a snowy plume;
He fled o'er the heath, like a captive freed
From a dungeon's dreary gloom.

And gaily he rode to his lordly home—
But the tow'rs were dark and dim;
And he heard no reply, when he called for some
Who were dearer than life to him.

The gate, which was hurl'd from the ancient place,
Lay mouldering on the ground:
And the Knight rush'd in—but saw not a trace
Of a friend as he gazed around.

He flew to the grove, where his mistress' lute
Had charm'd him with love's sweet tune—
But 'twas desolate now, and the strings were mute,
And she he ador'd was gone.

The wreaths were all dead in Rosalie's bower,
And Rosalie's dove was lost,
And the wintry wind had wither'd each flower
On the myrtle she valued most.

But a cypress grew where the myrtle's bloom
Once scented the morning air,
And under its shade was a marble tomb,
And Rosalie's name was there.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms. Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

H. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. [85tf]

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,
Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. [85-16w]

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE. SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia. Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
4-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Fafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woolstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives,
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 1830, 17, 63-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office. agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender.

&c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen. Cambric and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy. Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15*th*, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES.*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 8.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving tone to the languid circulation. It assauges cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to the powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each,

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf

William and Mary College.

THE Lectures in this institution, will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The subjects taught are

1st. Belles Letters, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Criticism in reference to the fine Arts, and the Philosophy of the passions, } A. EMPIE, Pres. and Profes.

2d. Mathematics—F. S. CAMPBELL STEWART, Professor.

3. Law and Police—JAMES SEMPLE, Professor.

4th. Political Law and History—THOMAS R. DEW, Professor.

5th. Ancient Languages—DABNEY BROWN, Professor.

6th. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—WM B. ROGERS, Professor.

The expenses of a Student for board, including washing, fuel, &c $120
Fees to three Professors $20 each, and Metaphysical class from the 22d of February, $10, 70
Matriculation Fee, ... 5
195

The expenses of a Student, the second year, 185

Law Students should bring with them, the Virginia Laws, acts of Congress and Tucker's Blackstone.—They will have the use of a well selected Library; necessary expenses for the course, $115

The School of Ancient Languages, in which Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, make a part of the course of Instruction, begins on the first day of October, and ends on the last day of August, expenses, $120

The Faculty is not authorized to permit a Student to board out of College, except at the written request of the parent or Guardian, nor in any case is more to be paid for board, than the charges above mentioned; one-half of which must be paid when the student enters College, and the other half, at the expiration of half the term.

It is believed that the Laws and Regulations of this Institution as recently modified, present so many inducements to studious and orderly habits, and provide so many checks to indolence and misconduct, as to secure the utmost diligence and propriety of behaviour on the part of the Scholars and Students. For the information of the religious community, it may be proper to remark, that by a statute of the Visiters, the college chapel has been opened, and students (without being compelled) will have an opportunity of attending prayers every morning previous to the commencement of the daily Collegiate exercises.

They, who are desirous to enter any of the classes, the ensuing session, are earnestly advised to be present at the commencement of the course, as much injury will result from delay in this particular.

A. EMPIE, Pres.

September 3. 92-cow7w.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Edited by the Rev Geo Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) 2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Haywood's Manual, 5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00
Militia Laws, 40

E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale.